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Tr

1. Jewish Bolsheviks engineered a genocidal famine from 1932 to 1933 called the Holodomor. Ten million people died. Despite this, the US officially recognized Russia as a state just months later in 1933. Why? Jews.



2. President Wilson refused to recognize the Bolshevik regime after they overthrew the Tsar in 1917, citing their poisonous ideology and refusal to pay a \$325 million debt (the US paid Russia to stay in WW1, but the Bolsheviks pulled out anyway and kept the money).



3. Wilson claimed the Bolshevik regime didn't represent the Russian people as most of Russia didn't even know who these Judeo-Bolshevik dictators were. Nevertheless, they seized power by murdering Russian Tsar, Nicholas II.

Ideological hostility unfolded with soap operatic complexity. In brief, in 1914, Russia had attacked Germany on the Eastern Front, saving France from defeat; yet in the course of action against Germany, Russia's losses became overwhelming. "In 1917 it had finally cracked under the strain and, in eight months, had gone from autocracy to liberal democracy to a revolutionary dictatorship under a tiny extreme faction of Russian socialists, the Bolsheviks, whom most people, including the Russians themselves, had never heard of." (Margaret McMillan. *Paris 1919*. New York: Random House, 2001) The Allies sent troops to protect disintegrating

4. In 1933, President Roosevelt would take office and almost immediately recognize Bolshevik Russia. This decision came only months after the Holodmor and against the wishes of his diplomatic advisors. Well, except for two:

- Henry Morganthau ☆
- William Bullitt ☆



5. Since his administration advised against recognizing the genocidal Bolshevik regime, Roosevelt bypassed his advisors and worked through Bullitt and Morgenthau to arrange recognition.

Europe" (159) He also failed to listen to his own diplomats who cautioned him to work out firm agreements on points of difference during discussions over recognition. Instead, Roosevelt bypassed diplomatic channels to engage in personal diplomacy, aided by his own close advisors, and the resulting agreement left areas of ambivalence in the resolution of issues critically important to America.

President Roosevelt decided to approach the Soviets in October 1933 through two personal intermediaries: Henry Morgenthau (then head of the Farm Credit Administration and Acting Secretary of the Treasury) and William C. Bullitt (a former diplomat who, as a Special Assistant to the Secretary of State, was informally serving as one of Roosevelt's chief foreign policy advisers). The two approached Boris Shvirsky, the Soviet Union's unofficial representative in Washington, with an unsigned letter from Roosevelt to the Soviet Union's official head of state, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee, Mikhail Kalinin. The letter intimated that the U.S. Government would be willing to negotiate the terms for recognizing the Soviet Union, and requested that Kalinin dispatch an emissary to Washington. In response, Commissar for Foreign Affairs Litvinov journeyed to Washington in November 1933 in order to begin talks.

6. Who were these two Jews? Bullitt was foreign policy advisor. He resigned from Wilson's administration after Wilson refused to recognize the Bolshevik regime. He would be the US's first ambassador to communist Russia. This 1941 article speaks to his pro-communist views.

Washington Daybook

By Jack Stinnett

Washington, Dec. 13—When the history of the New Deal is written there will, of course, be a long chapter devoted to the many Republicans who were called into service in the Democratic administration, but alongside it will have to be another chapter, often overlooked. That will be one on the great number of representatives of the nation's first families in wealth and social standing who have been attracted to the New Deal and hold key positions in the government setup.

Just by naming a few, the point can be made.

1. Nelson Rockefeller, 33-year-old son of the multi-millionaire Rockefeller clan, is a good deal more than a figure-head as the chief executive in developing our Good Neighbor policy.

His title is coordinator of cultural and commercial relations between the American republics—and young Rockefeller's hours in his job are about as long as his title. He was handed the job, that is, that went up among the politicians could be heard all over the place. In any case, they said, bringing the oil-covered second grandson of old John D. Sr., in to do a good will job on Latin America where the mere mention of U. S. oil interests will generally get you a dirty look, if not fisticuffs.

In a little more than a year, Nelson Rockefeller has changed more case-hardened critical minds than any other young man on the scene. And if this son of the nation's richest "conservative" family has had an idea yet that the so-called "left-wing" New Deal hasn't approved of, no one has heard about it.

2. W. Averell Harriman, multi-millionaire son of H. E. Harriman, the railroad and banking tycoon, was the most successful banker of the depression. He was a famous rowing coach, an internationally known polo player, a breeder and trainer of fine dogs, a patron of modern French art, a shipbuilder, top man in two of the nation's big railroads, a great entertainer and popular host at his big estate near Bear Mountain, New York.

But for all that, he has been close to Roosevelt from the earliest days of the New Deal, was active in the old NRA and today has the vital job of lease-lend coordinator in England and Russia. When he returned recently from Russia, he spoke enthusiastically of Josef Stalin and if he had his tongue in his cheek, you couldn't detect it.

It's dollars to nothing that Harriman has had some of his old Wall Street associates gasping for years.

3. William Christian Bullitt revolted against the conservatism of the Philadelphia society into which he was born before the New Deal was ever heard of and was an enthusiast for the U. S. S. R. before the blood of the revolution had been mopped up.

But that didn't keep him from being a bon vivant who loved the gay life of Paris even more than that in the United States. He was our first Ambassador to the U. S. S. R., Ambassador to France when Paris fell, and now is off as the President's eyes and ears in the Near East. His territory is from Singapore to Cairo and his office the cabin of a plane.

4. and (5) There are also the Biddle boys from Philadelphia. Francis, who is now Attorney General, likes to say that he comes from the poor side of the family—but Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., who is Minister and Ambassador to so many countries in exile that it would take a good long paragraph just to list his titles, doesn't. They both come from that Biddle clan that can trace its beginnings all the way back to a buddy of William Penn.

And there is Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, who could easily have spent a life of cultured ease without disturbing the traditions or wealth of conservative New York City forebears. In our State Department, he is second only to Cordell Hull, who can count a lot more hillbillies than college graduates among his kinfolks.

The list could go on. If you slip into the shorter limbs of family trees and the lower brackets of New Deal officials, it could go on for a long time. But that should be enough to start the chapter anyway.

Questions and Answers

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7. Bullitt also urged Roosevelt to attack Nazi Germany despite US Ambassador to England Joe Kennedy stating that Hitler had no designs to invade England, which we know now was true. Did Bullitt single-handedly implicate the US in WW2? Perhaps

Many years after the war, Georges Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister in 1939, confirmed Bullitt's role as Roosevelt's deputy in pushing his country into war. In a letter to Hamilton Fish dated 26 March 1971, Bonnet wrote: "One thing is certain is that Bullitt in 1939 did everything he could to make France enter the war." [28] An important confirmation of the crucial role of Roosevelt and the Jews in pushing Britain into war comes from the diary of James V. Forrestal, the first U.S. Secretary of Defense. In his entry for 27 December 1945, he wrote:

Played golf today with [former Ambassador] Joe Kennedy. I asked him about his conversations with Roosevelt and [British Prime Minister] Neville Chamberlain from 1938 on. He said Chamberlain's position in 1938 was that England had nothing with which to fight and that she could not risk going to war with Hitler. Kennedy's view: That Hitler would have fought Russia without any later conflict with England if it had not been for [William] Bullitt's urging on Roosevelt in the summer of 1939 that the Germans must be faced down about Poland; neither the French nor the British would have made Poland a cause of war if it had not been for the constant needling from Washington. Bullitt, he said, kept telling Roosevelt that the Germans wouldn't fight; Kennedy that they would, and that they would overrun Europe. Chamberlain, he says, stated that America and the world Jews had forced England into the war. In his telephone conversations with Roosevelt in the summer of 1939, the President kept telling him to put some iron up Chamberlain's backside.[29]

8. Morgenthau, who was the Secretary of the Treasury, was oddly involved in the recognition of Communist Russia. In addition to convincing Roosevelt to accept 250,000 Jewish refugees against the will of the American people, he also hired Jewish Communist Spy Harry Dexter White.



9. Harry Dexter White, while working as Morgenthau's senior advisor in the Treasury, passed US secrets to the Judeo-Bolsheviks in Russia. He was also responsible for authoring the Morgenthau Plan, which was designed to weaken Germany, effectively eliminating Germany's economy.

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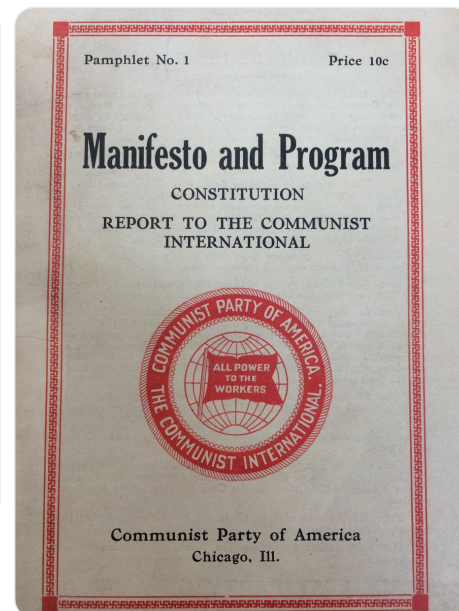
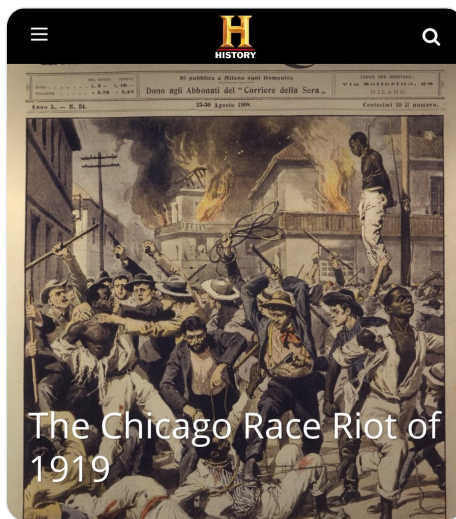
By James Nye
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10. Morgenthau & Bullitt would convince Roosevelt to recognize the murderous Bolshevik regime as a legitimate state, in an effort to open up trade and help bolster the Russian economy. Why did Roosevelt do it? To stop Jews in Russia from helping Jews in America spread communism.



11. Ever since the first communist convention in Chicago in 1919, Jews in Eastern Europe and Russia have been supporting communism in America - many of which emigrated from Russia. As minorities themselves, their goal was always to leverage minority classes against the majority.



12. Working with Jewish Bureaucrat Maxim Litvinov, Roosevelt got a guarantee from

the Bolsheviks that they would terminate their support for communists in the US and also pay back the debt owed to American taxpayers.

According to the terms of the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreements, the Soviets pledged to participate in future talks to settle their outstanding financial debt to the United States. Four days earlier, after another private meeting with Litvinov, Roosevelt also managed to secure guarantees that the Soviet Government would refrain from interfering in American domestic affairs (i.e. aiding the American Communist Party), and would grant certain religious and legal rights for U.S. citizens living in the Soviet Union. Following the conclusion of these agreements, President Roosevelt appointed William C. Bullitt as the first U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Maxim Litvinov

★A



Maxim Maximovich Litvinov, Russian pronunciation: [mɐksʲɪm mɐksʲɪmɐvʲɪtɕ lʲɪtvʲɪnəf]; born **Meir Henoch Wallach** (17 July 1876 – 31 December 1951) was an ethnic [Jewish Russian](#) revolutionary and prominent [Soviet](#) Bolshevik Politician.

Maxim Litvinov
Максѝм Литвѝнов



13. A few months later, after the US recognized Bolshevik Russia as a state, the Bolsheviks decided not to repay their debts and began supporting communism in America again. The uninformed called the years that followed the "Red Scare." But it was really the Jew Scare. —End.

Violence in the USSR

Unfortunately, the cooperative spirit embodied in the Roosevelt-Litvinov agreements proved to be short-lived. Shortly after his arrival in Moscow in December 1933, Bullitt became disillusioned with the Soviets as an agreement on the issue of debt repayment failed to materialize. Moreover, evidence emerged that the Soviet Government had violated its pledge not to interfere in American domestic affairs. Finally, the killing of the Leningrad Communist Party boss, Sergey Kirov, launched

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